Answer all questions.

1 Tanya is a sole proprietor who buys and sells musical instruments. The cash at bank account for Tanya's business for the month of March 2022 is as follows.

		Cash at bank acco	ount		
Date	Particulars	Cheque No.	Debit	Credit	Balance
2022			\$	\$	\$
Mar 1	Balance b/d				1 800 Dr
3	Kelly	172253		930	870 Dr
	Drawings	172254		180	690 Dr
8	Sales revenue		700		1 390 Dr
12	Inventory	172255		1 900	510 Cr
16	JJ Trading		1 200		690 Dr
21	Stephanie	172256		800	110 Cr
25	Office equipment	172257		1 000	1 110 Cr
29	Sales revenue		320		790 Cr
31	Kit		2 400		1 610 Dr

Tanya received the following bank statement for the month of March 2022.

	Banl	k Statement			
Date	Details	Withdrawal	Deposit	Balance	
2022		\$	\$	\$	
Mar 1	Balance b/d			2 300	Cr
2	Cheque no. 172250	500		1 800	Cr
5	Cheque no. 172254	180		1 620	Cr
8	Credit transfer – Olivia		460	2 080	Cr
12	Deposit		700	2 780	Cr
15	Cheque no. 172255	1 900		880	Cr
18	Deposit		1 200	2 080	Cr
	Cheque no. 172253	930		1 150	Cr
20	Returned cheque	1 200		50	Dr
26	Direct payment – Insurance	300		350	Dr
31	Bank charges	20		370	Dr

REQUIRED

(a) Update Tanya's cash at bank account for the month of March 2022.

[3]

Cash at bank account

2022		Dr (\$)	Cr (\$)	Balance (\$)
Mar 31	Balance b/d			1 610 Dr
	Trade receivable – Olivia	✓ 460		
	Trade receivable – JJ Trading		✓ 1 200	
	Insurance expense		✓ 300	
	Bank charges		✓ 20	550 Dr
Apr 1	Balance b/d			✓ ✓ 550 Dr
•••••				

(b) Prepare the bank reconciliation statement at 31 March 2022.

[4]

Tanya

Bank Reconciliation Statement as at 31 March 2022 V \$ \$ Balance as per bank statement **✓** (370) Add: Deposits in transits * (✓ both * correct) Sales revenue **✓** 320 Kit **2** 400 2 720 2 350 **Less: Cheques not yet presented *** Stephanie (cheque no. 172256) **(800)** Office equipment (cheque no. 172257) **✓** (1 000) (1800)Adjusted balance as per cash at bank account **✓** 550

(c) State the effect of the bank reconciliation adjustments on Tanya's profit for the month ended 31 March 2022. [1]

Profit will decrease by \$320 ✓ ✓

(d) Other than bank reconciliation, state **two** ways of internal control a business may use to safeguard cash balances. [1]

Any **two** of the following (**✓** each):

Segregation of duties / Custody of cash / Authorisation

(e) Give one possible reason why Tanya chose to operate her business as a sole proprietorship. [1]

Tanya wants to have full control over the business. 🗸 🗸

Or any other reasonable answers based on features of sole proprietorship

[Total: 10]

2 The following balances were extracted from Pokemon Trader's books on 1 January 2021.

\$

4% Bank loan 300 000

Rental income receivable 1 750

The 4% bank loan was obtained on 1 October 2020 to purchase a warehouse. The loan is to be paid equally over 10 years. The partial principal sum repayment and interest payment are to be made on 30 September each year.

Part of the warehouse was then leased out to a tenant at \$3 500 per month. During the year ended 31 December 2021, Pokemon Trader received cheques amounting to \$54 250 from the tenant.

REQUIRED

(a) Calculate the interest expense incurred for the year ended 31 December 2021. [2]

 $(4\% \times 300\ 000 \times 9/12) + [4\% \times (300\ 000 - (300\ 000/10)) \times 3/12] \checkmark \checkmark$

= \$11 700 VV

(b) Calculate the amount of interest expense payable at 31 December 2021.

[1]

(c) Prepare the bank loan account for the **two** years ended 31 December 2020 and 2021.

Bank	Inan	コヘヘヘリ	ınt
Dalik	IUali	accol	มเเน

2020		Dr (\$)	Cr (\$)	Balance (\$)
Oct 1	Property / Cash at bank		✓ 300 000	300 000 Cr
2021				
Jan 1	Balance b/d			✓ 300 000 Cr
Sep 30	Cash at bank (300 000 / 10)	✓ 30 000		270 000 Cr
2022				
Jan 1	Balance b/d			✓ 270 000 Cr Cr
		†		

(d) Prepare an extract of Pokemon Trader's statement of financial position as at 31 December 2021, showing the liabilities section only. [3]

Pokemon Trader *

Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2021 (extract) *	
	\$
Non-current liabilities *	
Long-term borrowings ✓ (270 000 – 30 000)	✓ 240 000
Current liabilities * (✓ all * correct)	
Current portion of long-term borrowings ✓ (300 000 / 10)	✓ 30 000

Interest expense payable	✓ 2 700

(e) Prepare journal entries to account for Pokemon Trader's rental income for the year ended 31 December 2021 including the closing entry. Narrations are not required. [5]

Journal

Dec 31 Cash at bank ✓ 54 250 Rental income ✓ 54 2 31 Rental income (- 1 750 + 54 250 - 42 000) ✓ 10 500 Rental income received in advance ✓ 10 9 31 Rental income (3 500 x 12) ✓ 42 000	2021		Dr (\$)	Cr (\$)
Dec 31 Cash at bank ✓ 54 250 Rental income ✓ 54 2 31 Rental income (- 1 750 + 54 250 - 42 000) ✓ 10 500 Rental income received in advance ✓ 10 9 31 Rental income (3 500 x 12) ✓ 42 000	Jan 1	Rental income	✓ 1 750	
Rental income		Rental income receivable		✓ 1 750
31 Rental income (- 1 750 + 54 250 − 42 000) Rental income received in advance ✓ 10 500 Rental income (3 500 x 12) ✓ ✓ 42 000	Dec 31	Cash at bank	✓ 54 250	
Rental income received in advance Rental income (3 500 x 12) 42 000		Rental income		✓ 54 250
31 Rental income (3 500 x 12) ✓ ✓ 42 000	31	Rental income (- 1 750 + 54 250 – 42 000)	✓ 10 500	
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		Rental income received in advance		✓ 10 500
Income summary ✓ 42 (31	Rental income (3 500 x 12) 🗸	✓ 42 000	
		Income summary		✓ 42 000

(f) State **two** accounting theories applied by Pokemon Trader when recording its rental income. [1]

Revenue recognition theory <

Accrual basis of accounting 🗸

[Total: 14]

3 Donki Snacks provided the following ledger account for the year ended 31 May 2022.

	Trade receivable – Donpen account			
2021		Debit (\$)	Credit (\$)	Balance (\$)
Jun 1	Balance b/d			2 800 Dr
Jul 15	Cash in hand		450	2 350 Dr
Aug 24	Sales revenue	5 700		8 050 Dr
Aug 27	Cash at bank		6 200	1 850 Dr
	Discount allowed		300	1 550 Dr
Aug 31	Cash at bank	6 200		7 750 Dr
	Discount allowed	300		8 050 Dr
2022				
May 31	Cash at bank		1 800	6 250 Dr
	Allowance for impairment of trade receivables		6 250	

REQUIRED

(a)	Inter	pret the entries in the	ne trade receivable – Donpen account on:
	(i) 1 June 2021:		Amount owed by credit customer Donpen to Donki
			Snacks was \$2 800.
	(ii)	15 July 2021:	Received \$450 cash from credit customer Donpen.
			/ /
	(iii)	24 August 2021:	Sold goods to Donpen for \$5 700 on credit. ✓ ✓
	(iv)	31 August 2021:	Cheque of \$6 200 received from Donpen on
			27 August was dishonoured ✓ and cash discount
			of \$300 was withdrawn. 🗸

Received cheque of \$1 800 from credit customer

(v) 31 May 2022:

Donpen ✓ and wrote off \$6 250 owed by Donpen. ✓

(D)	Explain the purpose of the discount allowed on 27 August 2021.				
	To encourage credit customers to pay early.				
(c)	State the effect of the transaction on 31 May 2022 on Donki Snacks' profit for the year.				
	No effect 🗸 🗸				
(d)	Using relevant accounting theories, explain the need for businesses to maintain an allowance for impairment of trade receivables. [3]				
	According to the matching theory ✔, expenses incurred (impairment loss on trade				
	receivables) must be matched against the income earned (credit sales) in the same				
	accounting period to determine the profit for that period.				
	According to the prudence theory ✓, expected losses due to a fall in value of				
	assets should be recorded to avoid understating expenses and to enable a more				
	realistic trade receivables balance to be reported in the Statement of Financial				
	Position to avoid overstating assets. 🗸 🗸				

[Total: 10]

4 Cat Mountain King is a durian trader. In the month of June 2022, he had the following purchases and sales:

Date	Purchases
Jun 3	300 durians for \$1 500
11	400 durians for \$2 100
16	200 durians for \$900
20	200 durians for \$1 300
26	500 durians for \$2 800
29	300 durians for \$1 700

Date	Sales
Jun 4	350 durians for \$4 100
13	700 durians for \$7 300
20	200 durians for \$1 950
28	700 durians for \$7 800

Cat Mountain King uses the First-In-First-Out (FIFO) method to account for his inventory.

On 1 June 2022, his inventory account had a balance of 350 durians costing \$1 820.

REQUIRED

(a)	Calculate the cost of sales for the month of June 2022.	[2]
	1820 + 1500 + 2100 + 900 + 1300 + 2800	
	= \$10 420 **	
	State the value of the inventory on 30 June 2022. \$1 700	[1]
(c)	Ending inventory should be valued at lower of cost and net realisable	
	value. 🗸 🗸	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••

(d) State the source documents used in each of the following transactions: [2]
(i) Credit purchases: Invoice ✓
(ii) Cash purchases: Payment voucher / Receipt ✓
(iii) Cash sales: Receipt ✓
(iv) Sales returns: Credit note ✓

[Total: 6]

END OF PAPER